for it?



THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Pilik Avenue Theatre Piretes of Pensance Grand Oppora House-Hearts of Oak. Mayorte's Theatre-Triffer Koster & Blat's Garden Cancert. Sindison Newsce Theatre—Hast Kirks Blate molition Concert Hall—Broadway, 7th av., and dist New York Agentium—Pinches. Miblo's Larden-Evangeline Park Theatre-Josius Whitemah. are Theat-e-Boccard nion Square Theatre-Bodier's Trast. Vindsor Theatre-The Soldier's Trast.

After all the scheming and squabbling the threatening and truckling, the dicker ing, trickery, double dealing and cheatery, the buying and selling, promising, pledging and paying, the swearing and drinking that has been going on for several days preparatory to the nomination of a Republican candidate for President, the Chicago Convention was opened yesterday with prayer by a Chicago clergyman of or-

thodox theology. Mr. Cameron called the Convention to order and made a short speech; Mr. HOAR was elected Temporary Chairman, in accordance with previous agreement, and made a short speech; the members of the four committees-Rules, Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutionswere chosen, and the Convention adjourned till to-day. All the features, details, and words were closely watched for indications in one direction or another; and very small things were quickly noticed. When the call of the Convention was read, the anti-GRANT, anti-unit-rule men cheered the words that referred to the "selection of delegates from each Congressional district. There was no Grant color in Mr. Cameron's speech unless it were in his expression of his desire for the nomination of a "strong man," a "man familiar with other nations." Mr. Hoan's speech was also colorless, unless there were an anti-Grant tinge in his remark that though "LINCOLN is gone, HAMLIN is here to-day to give us counsel "-HAMLIN'S counsel being of course for JAMES G. BLAINE. The proceedings were enlivened by a skirmish between Mr. FRYE of Maine and Senator Conkling over a mistake in calling the roll.

The assurances are that the anti-GRANT men have a majority of the committees, that there will be a report against the unit rule, and that the report will be in favor of the district delegates from Illinois, and the Warmorn or anti-GRANT delegates from Louisiana. As soon as the Committee on Credentials had organized yesterday afternoon it became eviient that the anti-GRANT party had control of it by a large majority; for the GRANT candidate for Chairman had but 11 votes, while his adversary, the BLAINE candidate, was elected by 29 votes. In the Committee on Permanent Organization, a result still more striking was reached, when the GRANT candidate for Permanent Chairman of the Convention (CRESWELL) got but 9 votes, and the anti-GRANT candidate (Mr. HOAR) had 31.

It was a day of discouragement and defeat for the GRANT syndicate-Conkling. CAMERON, and LOGAN; but the great struggle is yet to come.

So Let It Be with All Tyrants!

So may all tyrants, petty or grand, who show themselves on American soil, fare as fared Don Cameron! His arrogant assumption of power was followed by an act of compulsory self-humiliation which can only be ranked among the most painful of punishments. He became an humble supplicant for his own official existence to those over whom but a day before he sought to wield

This is right; this is just. If Mexico would not tolerate MAXIMILIAN. but ordered to a speedy and violent death the accomplished young Austrian, what ought to be the fate of Imperialism in our nese Mohammedans form a compact, vigorwwn free and glorious United States?

Can China Cope with Russia?

The open rupture provoked between the Governments of St. Petersburg and Peking by the Kuldja difficulty has led to active military preparations on both sides. Since the advent of the GLADSTONE Cabinet to power, an overt cooperation of England with the Middle Kingdom is not to be expected, but the interesting question remains: Can China, unassisted by any foreign power, contend successfully with the forces of the Czar in eastern Asia? This inquiry cannot by any means be so promptly answered in the negative as was the case some years ago, and it may prove that the chances of Russia's success ninge in no small degree on the diversion that may be effected in its favor among the Mohammedan subjects of the Celestial Empire.

No one, of course, would maintain that the untrained, half-armed levies which formerly made up the military power of China could compete with an army organized, equipped, and disciplined upon European principles When we bear in mind, however, the vast distance of the Russian military depots from the Chinese frontier, and the straitened condition of the Czar's exchequer, we cannot wholly overlook the amount of raw material which the Peking Government will have at its disposal, and within easy reach of the probable scene of operations. The total number of troops on the pay rolls of the Chinese War Office is about one mil- cast aside his recommendations and nomilion, and the most obvious feature of their organization is the separation into two broadly distinguished classes. There is, on the one hand, the hereditary or privileged soldiery, mainly composed of descendants of the invading Mantchus who established the reigning dynasty. These are embodied under eight "banners," and the number of them under arms in and around the capital was lately estimated by Gen. Upron, who investigated the subject on the spot, at upward of 75,000. Outside of Peking there are, in the single province of Chih-li, which would naturally be the basis of supplies for a campaign on the Amoor river, at least 40,000 more troops belonging to the same corps or se-called regular army, and there is also a strong detachment of them in each of twelve provincial capitals. Besides these professional soldiers, chiefly of Mantchu race, whose natural bravery is undisputed, there are the militia of pure Chinese descent, of whom more than threequarters of a million are enrolled under what is known as the green banner. It has secret of the preference for Gen. Grant been the fashion to treat with decision the over the competing candidates for the Renotion of expecting effective service from | publican nomination. "I thoroughly bethese irregulars, but the issue of the Kashgar campaign has displayed their prow- Grant is the only man whose name I can ess in a more favorable light. It was spell that could be elected, and scated after well nigh exclusively green banner men, he was elected." levied from the more warlike population of the northwest provinces, who composed the army with which Yakoon whether elected or not, Khan, whom his people had honored with

remember that the power created in Kashgar by the Athalik Ghazi was deemed by far the most formidable of the Mussulman States in Central Asia, and had been treated with respect by its Russian neighbors. In view of the qualities here evinced by the green banner men, and of the firmness with which the Mantchu garrison of the Pei-ho forts stood their ground in May, 1858, there can be no doubt that China possesses, at all events, first-rate material for the construction of an army. Indeed the American, WARD, who drilled a force of Chinese in 1860 -61, used to say that he could take his disci-

plined corps where no white troops would go. As to the training and equipment of this mass of soldiery, a certain amount of progress has, unquestionably, been made within the past few years. Even when Gen. UPTON visited Peking in 1875, he found a system of competitive examination for officers in active operation, and a number of the Mantchu battalions had been instructed in European tactics. At the large seaport towns, indeed, a part of the troops have been regularly drilled by Europeans, and through a periodic change of garrisons the proportion of the soldiers thus disciplined has been considerably augmented. Gen. UPTON found some battalions of infantry armed with muzzle-loaders of Muscovite manufacture, and some divisions of cavalry furnished with carbines and chassepots, but the bulk of the regular troops still depended upon match-locks. At the same date the field artillery in and around Peking consisted of thirty-two pieces of Russian make, only two of which were rifled. Since that time, however, the Government has purchased a large number of rifled cannon of the best European type, and it is now in a position to manufacture for itself small arms and ammunition in almost any quantities. At Tientsin, for example, there is an arsenal supplied with the best English machinery, and in charge of foreign superintendents, where Remington breechloaders and cartridges, as well as powder and shells for cannon of all calibre, are produced. Remington rifles are also turned out at Nanking and Canton, and at the latter place the Spencer gun is made, while

at Shanghai they still continue to manufac-

ture, side by side with breech-loaders, a

short musketoon for cavalry. It was noted

by Gen. UPTON, in 1875, that the improved

arms fabricated at the different arsenals

were gradually disappearing toward the

centre of the empire, where, he adds, they

may be produced when least expected. We may probably take for granted, in view of the facts just mentioned, that the Chinese forces mustered on the Russian frontier, will at least be properly armed. To what extent the discipline of these soldlers will have been carried is a question less easily answered. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that a Government so shrewd as the Chinese have forgotten the experience of the Taiping rebellion. The military skill and efficiency communicated to its army at that crisis by the employment of foreign officers produced an instantaneous and decisive effect. That precedent is likely to be followed at the present juncture, and although no official cooperation on the part of Great Britain can be looked for, there will be no lack of English and other European volunteers. It will not do to underrate the capabilities of the Chinese soldiers of the northern provinces, whom Gen. UPTON pronounces brave, hardy, and muscular, when drilled and commanded by foreign adventurers. It was with precisely analogous resources that CLIVE and HASTINGS won all

their victories in India. But while it is by no means certain that China could not make head against such a Russian force as would be likely to operate on the Amoor river, or along the line of the great wall, the Peking Government would be quickly brought to terms in case a new Mussulman rebellion should break out in its rear. Not less than 20,000,000 Moslems are nominally subject to the Celestial Emperor, nearly three-fourths of whom are found in the northwest provinces of Kansuh and Shensi, while some 4,000,000 inhabit the southwest province of Yunnan. These Chiand intractable principal armies in the great uprising of 1855-60 were only disbanded by an amnesty. and not by defeat. This section of the people is said to be implacably alienated by the bad faith and atrocity which marked the suppression of the Panthay insurrection, and their rancor has of late been aggravated by the shocking treatment of their coreligionists in Kashgar. The promotion of a new Mohammedan insurrection in the west of China would have such a direct and important bearing on Russian operations in the north that it will scarcely be neglected by Russia in the impending war.

Partisanship in the Census.

The census ought to be free from partisan taint and from political bias of any kind. The law intended the whole operation to be impartial, and to be governed with exclusive regard to fairness and fulness in all the branches of inquiry. From first to last the strictest and most offensive rule of party has been applied in the selection of supervisors of the census, and, necessarily through them, in choosing the whole body of enumerators, so far as the Executive power could reach them. Gen. WALKER, the Superintendent, sought to obtain the best men he could find, making competency the first test, and then he tried to distribute them politically so as to avoid a scramble for the spoils. He was thwarted in this endeavor by the Fraudulent President, who nated working politicians in their stead some of them notoriously unfit for the duty,

and of bad repute personally. These officers are converted into election eering agents, and their thousands of subordinates will perform the sort of service that partisan deputy marshals have rendered in the past. In most of the great States, Democrats are excluded as supervisors, and in all of them the very large preponderance of stalwart Republicans attests the extreme partiality exercised in these appointments. The practical effect of this course is to discredit in advance the fairness of the census reports, and to inspire the belief that they will be made with partisan bias whenever opportunity is afforded. So the census is to be at least partially sacrificed merely to satisfylthe demands of the party machine.

The Secret of the Preference for Grant.

Mr. CONKLING, in his speech to the New York delegation at Chicago, let out the true lieve," said Mr. CONKLING, "that Gen.

Which, being interpreted, means that if nominated, Gen. GRANT would be seated

HAYES was seated without ever having the title of Champion Father, was over- been elected. Greater difficulty is apprethrown almost at one blow. To measure | hended in seating another man as President the weight of this achievement, we must | who has never been elected, and it is pro-

posed for that purpose to bring into requisttion the military prestige of Gen. GRANT and his utter indifference to the shedding of blood. Whether elected or not, the Imperialists would try to inaugurate or to crown him.

It is one thing to drive a horse to water, and another thing to make him drink. It is one thing to outrage the patriotic in-stincts of the people by presenting to them a third-term candidate for the Presidency, and another thing to make them vote for him.

Through the jostling crowds of politicians, who yell, swear, tell lies, and gulp Chicago whiskey eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. Deacon RICHARD SMITH pursues the even tenor of his way. Never did true goodness shine with a brighter lustre. His legs may excite the mirth of the scoffers, but he heeds them not.

A verbatim report of what SIMON CAMERON said to Don Camenon might be worth printing.

When a party can muster only thirteen strong at a State Convention, its wisest plan is to put up the shutters. This ridiculous showing was made this week by the Prohibitory party of Illinois. Let it be set down to the credit of the baker's dozen that they had sense enough not to put out a State ticket

Singular as it may seem, Dawes is an enthusiastic admirer of American manufacturers in general and western Massachusetts manufacturers in particular. He pronounced a glowing panegyrie upon them in the Senate on Monday afternoon. But even Dawes owns that the present tariff needs overhauling.

One of the professors of the so-called College of the City of New York has asked for and obtained a two years' vacation without pay, There was some talk of abolishing the professorship, but of course it ended in talk. Now let the other professors apply for leaves of absence. Then let the sham college be shut

up, and kept shut.

The records of arrivals for May at Castle Garden show the astonishing total of 55,083, beating the April arrivals by many thousands. During the year 1880, thus far, 135,336 immigrants have reached Castle Garden. The arrivals during the same period of the three previous were, respectively, 24,293, 27,145, and 40,589. Or, to put the result in another form, this year's arrivals are thus far five and a half times as great as those of the same period in 1877, five times as great as those of 1878, and nearly three and a half times as great as those of 1879. June opened yesterday with a rush of arrivals, and the engagements for passage in the various transportation lines show that its record will be as remarkable as that of the month just ended.

The Millers' Exhibition in Cincinnati is a success. There is much whirling and whirring of windmills, water wheels, steam mills, and the noise of the grinding is anything but low Experts are industriously sampling flour and grain, and savory baking shows the true end of the material. If the result of the exhibition is not to increase the facilities for corners in wheat, but to enlarge the foreign market for American breadstuffs, and to give the home market a more wholesome supply, it will have been held to a good purpose.

In taking the census the zeal of the great populations to make a creditable show in the statistics is much less than that of the small populations. Here in New York the enumerators have encountered already a good deal of indifference and some refusals; but little towns in the Territories may run to the opposite extreme, analogous to that of people who like to vote early and often. Nobody seems to care how large a population New York city will show in the enumeration of 1880, but the anxiety, the confident predictions, and the high resolve of some smaller places are amusing. The rivalry among the Western cities is marked, and wee to the census officer who does not give them a gratifying return of growth both positive and relative. Some aspiring cities seem inclined to fix in advance a minimum of recorded population for the census takers, which these officials are expected to reach, on pain of popular ven-

The regatta of the Louisiana amateur oarsmen on Lake Pontchartrain is to be continued to-day. The New Orleans oarsmen have aiready shown themselves to be worthy competitors of their Northern brethren. Year before last a double scull crew from the Hope the championship of the country in the national regatta held at Newark over all the Northern scullers. Last year, in the national regatta at Saratoga, Mumfond, of the Perseverance Club of New Orleans, won the single scull championship. In the four-oared shell race at the same regatta, the Hope and the St. John Clubs both entered boats which acquitted themselves creditably. It is clear that we are to look for American oarsmen of renown not only as far north as where the Hillsdales and Shoe-wae-cae mettes flourish, but also 'way down South in Dixie.

British Burmah is now to be protected by four companies of British troops. If they folow precedent, their protection may include getting on the other side of the boundary line.

A respected correspondent sends us the following questions, to which he desires that answers may be immediately published:

"I Whats the Sage of Greystone?" 2, is Bosser G. Ingenson: an intitlet and unbeliever in

Gon!
"3. Is wood a conductor of electricity!" Instead of answering these questions, we respectfully advise our correspondent to read THE SUN with care every day. By that means he will keep himself informed on all important questions, and will not need to write letters to the journals asking for information which any smart boy of fifteen, who reads the newspapers. would be able to furnish.

For two months and a half yet, according to the Duke of EDINBURGH, generous help from outside will be needed to ward off wholesale starvation in Ireland. The Duke affirms that the distress there" in the main has not been exaggerated." But for the timely relief afforded, he thinks, we would have witnessed a repetition of the terrible scenes of the famine year. He suggests that the fisheries should be reorganized and fostered, in order that the poor peasants of the coast may obtain from the water the food which the sterile land denies them.

In opening a Methodist Conference in Brooklyn, month before last, Bishop Bowman read the brethren a mild little lecture on their want of spirituality. He reminded them that in ancient times the convening of a Methodist Conference in a town meant a revival of religion every time, and he exhorted them with tears in his eyes to spend all the hours they could save from the necessary business of the occasion upon their knees, if peradventure they, too. might be baptized with power from on high The Bishop's little homily over, the brethrer said amen, and then went on joking, laughing, electioneering, and enjoying themselves generally after their jolly wont. Like the finny

congregation of St. ANTHONY, "Much delighted were they, But preferred the old way."

Since then the General Conference number. ing hundreds of the most renowned preachers in the land, has been sitting for weeks in th sinful city of Cincinnati. Did it shake that impenitent town as with a moral earthquake? Did the Cincinnatians forsake their beer gardens and throng the churches, asking what they should do to be saved? The reports made no mention of any phenomena of this nature. All the reporters made a note of the fact that during the devotional exercises a large perentage of the preachers stood without in the obbies, chatting and election erring. One reporter saw, or thought he saw, a Bishop reading the morning newspaper in prayer time. What is true of one of these huge gatherings

of preachers is true of all of them. General

Assemblies, Conventions, Councils, Conferences, meet and adjourn, and leave no revivale in their wake. Yet when a national political convention is held in one of the same cities, that city is stirred from centre to circumference.

How do the preachers account for this to themselves, holding as they do that the issues with which it is their professional duty to deal are of a tramendous and awful importance beside which all the brawling of the politicians is as a puff of idle wind? Or don't they try to account An interesting feature of the coming census report will be a catalogue of American forest trees. Prof. SARGENT of Harvard College, who is the special agent of the census for this purpose, is distributing preliminary catalogues with blank pages to be filled up with any valuable information that those who are interested in trees may be able to give. This catalogue ontains a list of over 340 native American trees, with descriptions of their wood and their economic uses. Our forests are rich in valuable as well as beautiful trees, and some such work as this is needed. They have been too

members of Congress shall be paid in standard silver dolars.

Mr. Townshend (Dem., Ill.) offered an amendment providing that all Federal salaries shall be paid in silver dollars. Rejected-27 to 58.

A large number of amendments were offered and rejected, and Mr. Bland's substitute was finally rejected-12 to 57.

Mr. Chittenden (Rep., N. Y.) made a speech predicting that unless something was done adjusting the relations of gold and silver, the gold would, before the year was out, all leave the country, and those who had advocated the romonetization of silver would have to take refuge upon the barren rocks of the mountains to save themselves from the anger of an outraged country.

Mr. Warner (Dem., Ohio) offered the following substitute for the original paragraph, and it was agreed to: "To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide more secure, and, if need be, abilitional vauit room for coin and builden \$20.000. much neglected, and have suffered in consequence. Better and more widespread knowledge of the forest trees of this country would have saved millions of dollars' worth of black walnut and other precious woods that have been recklessly destroyed, because their real value was not known. With too many persons a tree is only a tree, and the distinction of species is disregarded. Comparatively few in the forest districts understand the best uses of the trees they live among. This ignorance is

rees growing on the same land would answer the purpose just as well. Elevated railroads and bridges high in the air have had a long run of popular favor, so

hat it is time for a reaction in the way of underground and subaqueous transit. The tunnel under the Hudson and the proposed road under Broadway are the earlier signs of this new departure in local engineering enterprise. which will in its turn become the rage, if moderately successful in its first endeavors To-day the American rifle team starts on

directly injurious to the national prosperity.

States farmers often chop down for firewood

Even in the long settled regions of the Eastern

oaks pines and blekories, when less valuable

the City of Brussels for Ireland, and many good wishes will go with it. The final practice shooting at Creedmoor by eight members, representing the team and two reserves, was of gratifying excellence, and it is safe to say that an equally good score at Dollymount would win the match. The total of the six highest men was 1,242 points; that gives an average of 207 points per man, which is ahead of anything yet done in an international match. The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association has just voted it inexpedient for the team to "enter into any team match except the one they are sent to Ireland to shoot"-thus disapproving the Wimbledon affair arranged by Mr. F. Hype and Sir H. HALFORD. But perhaps if the American riflemen do well at Dollymount they will be tempted to try their fortunes at the famous English range as a volunteer team.

BAD SOUP, HAIRY JAW, BEAR RID, IRON HAWK, WHITE, and GALL all proclaim the anxiety of Sitting Bull's Sloux to surrender at Poplar Creek, provided they can have something to eat, and are not required to turn over their guns and horses to the soldiers. Their anxiety on both points is natural. Should they give up their arms and ponies, they would have no means of subsistence in case the white men should refuse to feed them, and should desire to put them in irons. But insisting on these conditions seems likely to break up the project of surrender.

BRADY'S TELEPHONE STOCK

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- It is formally announced, as an important piece of social news, that Thomas J. Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has recorded a deed for the ourchase of Hallet Kilbourne's house at Washington, one of the Ring palaces, erected in the days when Boss Shepherd ruled supreme. The Sun noticed this fact several months ago, but the actual transfer was discreetly kept from record, pending the investigation of the star

Mr. Brady is doubtless now prepared to figure as one of the lions in the shouldy circles of the capital. He has all the qualifications to shine as an ornament of that set. Having dispensed the contracts of the Post Office for many years, and recently acquired fame, if not fortune, as Club of that city, O'Donnell and Powens, won a star service jobber, he is in a condition to play a leading part among the illustrious Ringsters who congregate at Washington

Brady's personal friends explain his sudden acquisition of wealth by an alleged fortunate venture in "telephone stock." They assert that the head of a bureau, with a salary of \$3,500 a year, could afford to operate on such a magnificent scale as to realize large wealth in a short some of time. The explanation is so plausible that everybody will hasten to believe it. But when the telephone road to fortune was so broad and so plain, why should a patriot, who, under Grant's order, had helped to see Tilden counted out in Florida, yield to the narrow temptations of star service jobs, even with the power to "expedite" them, at the rate of five or six hundred per cent, increase on the original contracts ?

The contractors, the official professors of Addition, Division, and Silence, and the Ring chiefs will now all rush for telephone stock. It will be bulled immensely, but they will all grow rich, after the example of Brady.

Brady gives out that he intends to retire from the torments of official life. It pains him to see that an ungrateful republic does not value his noble endeavors to develop the great West. He raised some seventy contracts from six hundred thousand dollars to more than two millions a year, and tried to spread civilization among the scattered Indians along those routes by running the mails at break-neck speed through the wilderness, and yet nobody rose up to bless him as a public benefactor. Loudmouthed Representatives like Blackburn, Hawley, Carman, and Clymer even misrepresented his good intentions and accused him of unworthy aims.

Why should be not seek solace in a serener sphere, where the dividends on his telephone investment will enable him to live consistently with his cultivated tastes, and to make the Fraudulent Afiministration seek seats at his table as guests honored by such recognition? The star service battles are about to be fought over again, and Brady would prefer to be a spectator. But he wants to be vindicated before oing out, and therefore insists, from a sense of duty to himself and his contractors, that the House should recede from its persecuting ourse, and impate the example of Wallace, Beck, Maxey, and other distinguished Demoratic Senators who discarded party and platforms in their disinterested devotion to Brady.

Roscoe Conkling Tells the Plain Truth.

From his Speech to the Illinois Delegation. We are for Grant because this election will not imply decide the Presidency for jour years, but will determine the political future of this country.

Another Insurance Company's Fallure. MILLVILLE, N. J., June 2.- The Millville

The Hudson County New Court House Bonds. The Supreme Court of the United States has

THE STORAGE OF SILVER COIN.

General Debate on the Silver Questie while the Deficiency Bill was Up. WASHINGTON, June 2 .- In the House of Representatives, the morning hour having been dispensed with, the House went into Committee the Whole (Mr. Whitthorne, Dem., of Tennessee, in the chair) on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, the pending paragraph being that appropriating \$20,000 to enable the Treasury Department to provide storage for silver coin. To this was pending, as a substitute, the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.), and amended by Mr. Hayes (Rep., Ill.), directing John Sherman to pay in standard silver dollars the amounts appropriated by this act, appropriating \$10,000 for the storage of so much of said coin as may be returned to the Trensury for certificates issued therefor, and providing that the salaries or members of Congress shall be paid in standard

additional vauit room for coin and bullion, \$20,000.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Passing the Senate Without Amendment Yes Two Large Summer Hotels on Staten Island terday by a Vote of 36 to 18. WASHINGTON, June 2 .- In the Senate this

morning, on motion of Mr. Ransom (Rep., N. C.). all prior orders were postponed, and the River and Harbor bill was resumed. The pending question was on the amendment offered yesterday by Senator Brown (Dem., Ga.), increasing the appropriation for Savannah harbor from \$65,000 to \$100,000. Rejected, 28 to 16. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ain.) offered the following

Amendiment:

Promited. That the entire sum available under the first section of this act shall not exceed \$5,015,039, which sum shall be apportioned by the Secretary of War to the work of improvement designated in the first section, and in finity provident that the amount therein specified for each work of improvement shall bear to the sum of \$5,015,030. Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of his amendment, which was designated to keep the expenditure on these works within the amount though necessary by the Administration and estimated for by it.

Bayard (Dem., Del.) was in favor of the object of the amendment, but moved to increase the amount to \$6,500,000 to make it equal to the amount appropriated last year exclusive of the

Mississippi appropriation.

Mr. McDonaid (Dem., Ind.) opposed the amendment. He thought internal water ways should be improved. They were the only relief of people from railroad exaction.

Mr. Ransom defended the bill. Half a dozen relief of people from railroad exaction.

Mr. Ransom defended the bill. Half a dozen appropriations for small rivers were always made the excuse for ridiculing these bills. To provide for the great arteries and neglect small blood vessels was a disastrous policy.

Mr. Blayard's amendment to Mr. Morgan's amendment was rejected. Yeas, 17: nays, 34.

The question then being on Mr. Morgan's amendment, Mr. Blaine (Rep. Me.) said it should be remembered that the condition of the Treasury had improved since the estimates were made, and was more favorable for liberality, or, at least, sufficiency, now than at that time. He should vote for this bill, as he always did for river and harbor appropriations, believing that money expended in internal improvement was well speat. No other Government expenditure was so enduring. The money expended in keeping up the army and may was all gone at the end of the year. The money put into river and harbor improvements remained as a permanent benefit to the commerce and industry of the people.

Mr. Morgan's amendment was rejected. Yeas, 18; nays, 33.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in Commence the

8: mays, 33.
The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to except the amendment reducing from \$110,000 to \$85,000 the appro-priation for improvement of the Illinois River, which was disagreed to on motion of Mr. Davis (Ind. Ill.).

The bill was then read a third time and The bill was then read a third time and passed. Yeas, 36; navs, 13.

POOL SELLING.

The Twenty-seventh Street Rooms Raided-The Jockey Club Injunction

Capt. Berghold, Detectives Schmittberger and Dunlap of the Thirtieth street police station, and Sergeant Suttle of Inspector Dilks's staff raided the pool rooms in West Twentyeighth street and arrested the pool sellers, yesterday, At "Cridge's," No. 13, Joseph McDonough was arrested; at Kelly & Bliss's, No. 15, Edward Smith, a brother of Al Smith, was ar-

Edward Smith, a brother of Al Smith, was arrested; at No. 19, first floor, "Johnson's," John Von Buskirk was arrested; at No. 19, first floor, "Johnson's," John Von Buskirk was arrested; in the same house, on second floor, William Lovell was arrested, All were taken to the Jefferson Market Poine Court and arraigned for violation of the Pool law, Lovell, McDonough, and Tuily were discharged, as the evidence against them was insufficient.

Von Buskirk and Smith were held in \$500 each for trial, Capt, Bergheld saw Von Buskirk and Smith were held in \$500 each for trial, Capt, Bergheld saw Yon Buskirk sell two French pool tickets on the Jerome Park races. Sergeant Suttle saw Smith sell a pool order on the Cincinnati races.

A copy of an injunction issued by Judge Donohue, at the instance of the American Jockey Club, restraining the police "from interfering by arrest or otherwise, with the plaintiff, and with all persons engaged in book making upon the premises or within the enclosure of the said plaintiff," was served on the Police Commissioners yesterday. A hearing to show cause why the injunction should not be continued will be had on June 9, at 10% A. M.

Commissioner Voorbis acknowledged that this injunction would effectually tie the hands of the police for the present.

The Synod of North America.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church of North America began its annual session in the First Reformed Church in Joralemon street, Brooklyn, yester-day. This is the highest body in the Reformed Church. and all questions of appeal are determined by it. A al courts. There are delegates from this State, New Jersey, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The Jersey, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The Rev. Dr. Van Nort, the retring President, opened the meeting with prayer. The rule of descates, comprising the correct and the resident for the Rev. Dr. Van Cheel of Jersey City, and about 25 to the Rev. Dr. Williams of the State of the Rev. Dr. B. Baim of Niekawania. N. Vandwell President, and the Rev. Dr. J. W. Beardshoy of Michigan was elected Assessor. The assistion of the styrod will be protonged shout ten days. One of the most important messions centring before the synd is: "What is the Beating of Free Masoury on the Spiritual and Temporal Weifare of the Chirch?" The Rev. Dr. Van Nert presched the annual sermon last ovening.

Williamsburgh's Sunday School Parade. The parade of the Sunday school children sterday in Williamsburgh drew into the line of march cusands of children in pink and white and as they arched about the streets with rustling banners and uttering sliken standards they presented a beautiful ectacle. There were twenty divisions in all comprisspeciatio. There were twenty divisions in all comprising televen 10,000 and 15,000 Studay school pugits.
The divisions all temped at the Bedigid avenue founding
and becaute parallel at 2581 M. Nearly every house
of the line of march was decorated more or less with
binings. To the music of beas tomic the children
him and busics avenue. Mayor Howel and a number of oils officials and ministers reviewed the procession
from the craim simils. After the parallel such school was
mirrhed back to its own chirch, where ice cream, strawberries, and cask were served.

Reorganizing the Evening Schools,

At a regular meeting of the Board of Educam. vesterday, the report of the Committee on Evening chools, recommending certain changes therein, was re-lived, and, with but slight changes adopted. The first thange made is in the organization of two classes of every-ing schools. The first, for juniors, admits punils between the axes of 13 years and 18 years. The school for schiers at mits none under 16 years of axe. The exercises are to begin at 7½ and close at 0½ 17. M. The desire are to be closed a quarter of an hour after, the exercises begin, after which no puril will be admitted. The principles are required to report to the floars the whole number taught, with swever attendance, and no pupil shall be considered in attendance misses he shall have remained and the property of the state of the school are instanced at note of the section. The schools are hange made is in the organization of two classes of eveni at least one traif the ession ened the first Monday in October

For Homeless Women.

The certificate of incorporation of the Waydition Marine and Fire Insurance Company have applied for the appointment of a receiver to wind up their forts and influences of a Christian home to homeless women, especially those who have been discharged from prison, was vesterday approved by Justice Cooke and med with the Knirs County Clerk. The Home 5 strated in Grand avenue, between the Kalls and Litaretee avenues. Its directors for the first year are known? Pettingall, Mary S Willitts, Edizabeth B. Coffin Lizze R. Barstow, Amelia S Hart, Sarah W. Shocher, Mrs. J. E. Pitts, M. A. Brown, Helen M. Nalson, Annig t. Frield, Phoshe W. Titus, Sophia S. Borgs, Charlotte E. Coffin, Eliza F. Hawson, and Mary C. Johnson.

Gladstone Probably Referred to Childs, A. M. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Some weeks The Surreme Court of the United States has recently decided that the book residence for the new Fourt House six for Hudson family. N. J., in Descubler, 1870, which led to the indictment and contact of Director Haland and other members of the load of Freedolders in males once in often, are went in all loads as the first of the state of the load of Freedolders in males once in often, are went in the decision sussains the decision of Judge Sixon, given about a very sixo, and from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Jakes P. Lang.

THE GRAND LODGE AT WORK.

The Second Day's Session of the New York The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted

Masons of the State of New York resumed its labors at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. After the reading of the minutes, Past Grand Master John H. Lewis, on behalf of subscribing brothren, presented to the Grand Lodge a fine threequarter portrait of the Grand Master Charles Roome, Past Grand Master John W. Simons received the portrait, and replied for the Grand Ledge. The portrait was painted by H. Bailing, who began the work in March last, soon after his return from Europe.

Several amendments to the constitution were

Several amendments to the constitution were voted upon, but all were rejected except one, cutting off the pay of the Past Grand officers, which was adopted. A resolution subsequently was offered by William T. Woodruff instructing the Committee on Finance to report a resolution to pay those Grand officers who attended the present session of the Grand Lodge. This was adopted.

was adopted.
After resess until 2 P. M., Marshall B. Smith, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, was presented to the Grand Master and received with the usual honors. The Grand Lodge voted to sustain the action of the Grand Master in the matter of Webcutek Lodge, and all further intercourse with Connecticut was interdicted. The election of Grand officers was made the special order for 10 o'clock this morning, and the Grand Lodge took a recess until 9 o'clock to-day.

o'clock to-day.

After the session the election of Grand officers became a chief topic of delegates assembled in the Temple corridors and on the sidewalk. It was evident that the excitement had subsided, and that the following will be the Grand officers for the ensuing year:

Jesse B. Anthony, Grand Master; Horace S. Taylor, Deputy Grand Master; Benjamin Flagler, Senior Grand Warden; William A. Brodle, Junior Grand Warden; James M. Austin; Grand Secretary; John Boyd, Grand Treasurer.

EXCLUDING HEBREWS.

Both of the large summer hotels at New

Brighton, Staten Island, have decided not to receive Hebrews as guests. James R. Sangster, proprietor of the Pavilion Hotel, which is the largest hotel on the island, said to a reporter for THE SUN, last evening, that he refused to take Jews as guests last summer; that it proved to be a good step, financialy, and that the proprietor of the St. Mark's Hotel had followed suit.

"I came here from the Windsor in New York." said Mr. Sangster. "I saw that something pre-vented the hotel from paying as I knew it ought to pay. Before I took the hotel it was kept by Mr. Pettler, and nearly all his guests were Jews. He now keeps a hotel at South Beach, and I am proprietor of the old Pavilion Hotel. When Mr. Pettler kept this hotel his guests were almost all Jews, and it didn't pay. You see the Jews nearly all go home during the first week in September, and a great many American fami-lies will not stop at a hotel where persons of the Hebrew persuasion predominate. As for my-self, I will not say that I have anything against the Jews, but, for some reason or other, the Americans do not like to associate with them. Upon my word, I don't know why it is. My hotel experience has been in the city, where such a thing as a person's religion or national-ity is never thought of. Here, however, it is different."

such a thing as a person's religion or nationality is never thought of. Here, however, it is different."

Mr. Lackmeier, proprietor of the other hotel, the St. Mark's, said: "I have had about eighteen years' experience in the St. James Hotel in New York, and invested about \$100,000 down here. I kept this hotel about a year, and then for two years' managed the Grand Hotel in New York. Then my health ran down, and I spent several years in Europe. When I came back here there was scarcely anybody but Hebrews in this hotel. I did a fair business last year, but not such a business as I ought to have done. Last year I had scarcely anybody but Hebrews in this hotel. I did a fair business last year, but not such a business as I ought to have done. Last year I had scarcely anybody but Hebrews, and the false report that Christians were excluded was circulated to my injury. It was only on pure business principles that I decided this year to refuse to take Jews as guests. I would not attempt to say why it is that Americans do not wish to associate with Jews, and yet I think I could state it in a very few words. I have had a good many fine Jewish families as boarders, but I find that even among the Jews the higher classes will leave a hotel when they find that it is monopolized by persons of their own race. This is a very curious and significant fact, and is really what led me to make the rule excluding all Jews. It was a very delicate thing, and at first I was dreadfully embarrassed. When a certain lady applied for rooms here I hardly knew what to do. I made all sorts of excuses, but she was anxious to secure rooms before leaving, and finally I was obliged to tell her about the rule. I did it as gently as I possibly could, and I wuld have explained further to her, but she got in a passion, called me an imperiment secunderel, and let the house in a great hurry." The hady referred to is Mrs. Jacobi, wife of Dr. Jacobi. She is the daughter of George P futnam, and is a Christian. Her husband, although of Jewish descent does not

The Jews think a great deal of their children, as, no doubt, they cught to do, and will pay a good price for having them well cared for. They will pay the regular price the first year, but after they have been guests of a house for one season they want to dictate their own terms. It has been a very sad affair for me. I did not wish to give offence to any one, and yet, as a business man, I was required to take the step I have taken. The positive rule now is that no liebrews are to be admitted as guests to my hotel during the couling season." my hotel during the coming season.

Was America Colonized from Africa?

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I respectfully submit a new theory in relation to the ancient oc-cupancy of South America, Mexico, the West Indies, and Central America by human beings from the easiern con-

lontes in Africa-on the coast, in the interior, and upon

the adjacent islands. Africa was colonized immediately after the Deluge. It was occupied by the race of Cham, an intelligent, commercial, and warlike race, skilled in arts, inventions, navigation, science, and architecture. In occupying Africa, the race of Cham, favored by the trade winds, that blow from the east six months of the year, and by the equatorial current, struck boldly westward across the Atlantic, striking the coast of Brazil in ward across the Atlantic, striking the coast of Brazil in Scatth America. Arica and South America are only 1.70% mires must. They appear like two geographical bearts tors assuade by the rode shocks of the first norther rout of South America extended community of the strike and two mid-be about 1.25% miles about. Nearly half way between them would be found the Cape Verte Islands from which the harbout 1.25% miles about the Cape Verte Islands, from which the harbound the Cape Verte Islands, from which the harbout 1.25% miles about 1.25% of the Cape Verte Islands from which the harbour 1.25% of the Cape Verte Islands are not a supplied to the Previol 1.25% miles and read which Islands are to the Previol. English, and Brazilian Governments to make explorations in western Artica and wasterns. regist years after Comminues discovery so called, were experiences to the coast of Brazic by the trade wind. I suggest to the Freight English, and Brazician Governments to make regionations in western Arica and rearrances who occupied America and Arica. This theory does not inferier with the other theories that I have propounded shout the colonizing of America from north-easiern Asia, from Europe, or across the Pacific from the Japanese slose. But from Africa to America, it seems, a more enlightened people came, who have left traces of a high civilization known to as tirouth Spanish history.

The central part of Africa, Soudan, is inhabited by never the second of the control of the insect, frawn up by their cross. They are do in a factor of them. They are done in a factor of them. They are done in a factor of them. They are done in a factor of the control of the second of the great prevalence in the second of the great prevalence and the second of the season of the Tipula graph in England, which is committing fearful ravages among wheat and other cross, the Boyal Agricultural Society have considered it desirable to the second of the To supplement my theory of the ancient estonization of outh America from Airica, Lette the cycle new of these The study of this theory I submit to theologians, physi-

as or deep and vital interest to society, to see For Seymour and Hendricks. The Independent Democrats of Kings

inty have requested the delegates to the Cincinnat anvention representing the Independent Democracy to to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Horatic Sermons for Fresident and Thomas A. Her druks for Vice-President, and to make their private characters and public records the platform of the

Recent Oblinary Verse. By a New bid Principles Weater In the Charmonti Engineer Dearest husband, we shall miss thee, And thy phace we neer can fill. Though lears may come and gir. Though lears may come and gir. Thought the shall dwell in memory still.

Dearest Jim, thou has left us.
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But us that that has hereit us.
He will all our serrows heal. From an Elique compensal by Mr. William Winter,

No more for them, in summer (willight's glimmer, Shall distant music sould the chords of pain). No more, according states grow shorty dimner, Shall wandering transfer derive the besterred brain. From G. Washington Childs, A. M. s. Philadelphus Ledger. His wears and languishing head is at reat.
His thinkings and actings are o'er,
His quiet, immovable breast.
Is beaved by affliction no more.
Gone to meet his brother Horace.

BUNBEAMS.

-An Italian engineer has invented a steam bicycle; the boiler and machinery are directly un-der the seat of the rider.

-Mr. Waterman of Duluth was so exasperated by a corn that he took careful aim with a piatol

and shot a builet through it. The corn is gone, and so is -The mother heartless enough to deliberately starve her infant to death, while pretending to feed it, lives in Steubenville, Ohio. Her excuse was that she

could not be bothered by a child. -Lord Kenmare, the new Lord Chamberlain, was desperately nervous at his first levee. He an inced the lieutenant and adjutant of a disti line regiment as staff sergeant, and Sir Baker Russell as

Sir Russell Baker. -On a recent official inspection of the St. Petersburg printing offices, it was discovered that an amazing quantity of type was wanting. One of the printing offices could not account for the disappearance of eight hundred pounds of type, and the other for one hundred and thirty-four pounds. It is believed that the type had been carried off by Nibilist printers.

-The Russian educated classes are now very proud of having a cyclopedia of their own. Recently there appeared the sixteenth and last volume of "The Russian Cyclopedic Dictionary," which is the work of a single person, Prof. Berezin, who has been en-gaged upon it for seven years, unassisted by any scientific societies, or by the Government. The Russian cyclo-

-At Cardinal Newman's farewell reception at the Oratory, before leaving London, there were 346 ecclesiastics, including four Bishops, and numbers of Canons and Monsignors. His Eminence was seated on a crimson dais, on either side of which appeared a perfect bower of early summer flowers, their perfume filling the spacious reception hall. He had a few words for every one, and his voice, though feeble, is musically sweet.

-Coquelin, who has just followed Sarah Bernhardt in her secession from the Theatre Français, is a born actor of comic drama. In it exaggeration is per-missible, and he indulges in some exaggeration, tempered, however, by the stage art of many years of practice. He commands at will the merriment of the world. The couth, the nose, the quaint eyes, the lithe action of the body, and the skill with which all these are controlled and displayed make Coquelin a figure to be remembered

-A writer in Chambers's Journal says: "The bread pur excellence, according to the majority of medical men, is accated bread." A patent for the making of this was taken out about fifteen years ago, but since then it has not enjoyed, says the writer, nearly the popularity and consumption that it really deserves. It has many decided advantages, a great one being that the dough demands no handling from perspiring and, tog often unclean bakers. Dr. Corfe, of the Middlesex Ros pital, insists strongly on its value "in those cases of dyspepsia which so often affect the brain-workers of the

great metropolis." It keeps better, too, than other bread. -Gavin, a clothier at Lafavette, Ind., sent a telegram that, as delivered in Cincinnati, read as follows: "I will employ Murray for six months and longer if his outting is satisfactory." Murray was discharged at the end of a month. He sued for wages during six months, claiming that, by the terms of the offer, he was to be employed for that period anyhow, and longer if he proved satisfactory. Gavin held that the despatch, properly construed, meant that Murray was to hold the place only as long as his cutting was satisfactory. His lawyer argued that a comma after the word "months" was neccessary to support the claim. The Judge ruled

—A curious contest as to the legal status of Roman Catholic architehops in this country is likely to grow out of the case of Architehop Purcell of Cincinnatt. He holds that the churches, seminaries, and charity edifices in his diocese, the titles of which were in his name, were in a legal sense his private property, to do with as he thought best. Acting upon this theory, he has transferred a large share of the property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors. This action is opposed by the pastors and other officers of the churches, who assert that the Archbishop has no right to dispossess themthat he simply holds the property in trust. They do not accuse him of profiting personally in the matter.

-As a rule the best runners on the Eng-

lish turf have not been the most successful parents and breeders. Smolensko and Pienipotentiary were regarded as the two best colts which ran in England during the first forty years of this century, but neither of them got a foal within twenty pounds of its procenitor. Velocipede Coronation, Teddington, and Gladiateur were grand horses, but they left behind them no progeny equal to themselves. Then of the other sex, Frank Buckle, the first jockey of his day, said that he had never ridden such an animal as the Violante of Lord Grosvenor, grandfather of the Duke of Westminster, who has just won the Derby; and Virago was considered the best mare that ever looked through a bridle; but neither produced a foal at all

worthy of its parents. -Oxford academical circles have been much exercised of late by the action of the masters and fellows of University College in rusticating a number of undergraduates because of the "screwing up" of the senior proctor, who had rendered himself obnoxious. All the undergraduates were "sent down" because they re-fused to give up the names of the perpetrators of the outrage, and much complaint at the punishment of the procent with the guilty has followed chiefly on the part of the parents of the disgraced collegians. One of the principal offenders having at length taken the responsibility of his act upon himself, a notice has been issued inviting those members of the college who wish to keep

one that will be sure to leave a sore feeling behind. -Chambers's Journal tells us: Ludlow street, a very unsavory quarter of New York, is inhab ited chiefly, if not wholly, by Poles. They are the eat-meat purveyors of the city, hunting the streets at night to capture cats for sousage. Three of them especially devote themselves to getting, feeding, and breeding cats for the table. The cats captured are carefully examined. Those in good plight are at once killed. The others are fattened. When kept in a yard, the walls are smeared with something so obnoxious to the feline nature that no cat will pass it. A recent visitor to a Ludlow street yard says: "It presented a most amusing spectacle. About 100 cats of all sizes, colors, and ages were sleeping, cating, quarrelling, and caterwauling; all grades being represented, from the handsome Angora and Maltese to the homely backyard Tom. When considered fit for eating the cats are sold to small butchers who make a specialty of eat sausage. The delicacy has a ready sale, which is

ever increasing. These who indulge in it declare cat mean The Phenicians, Egyptians, and Carthaginians founded superior to any rabbit." -The Reformed Presbyterian Synod of America, now in session in Philadelphia, makes the following utterance officially: "Never was infidelity more bold or blatant. Newspapers are published professedly in the cause of infidelity. New books are written and old books reprinted, and lecturers go from city to city and town to town in the interests of the same unholy cause. And when an infidel lecturer of note appears in any of our cities large andiences, paying high prices for admission, crowd the halls and hall wish applause the no less boldness both in this nation and those of Europe. is Communism. Here it declares war against capital and seeks to put fetters upon labor. Especially on the Pacific coast has it been most rampant; and so lendly has it clamored 'The Chinese must go!' that a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this nation has taken up the cry and echoed it within the walls of the Capital." The

the spring, and continuing to eat during all the summer, until they change into the pupa state, from which they emerge in autumn as daddy long-legs. The eggs are de posited on the ground in autumn, and remain exposed through the winter. The best destrovers of the graha are the rooks, startings, sea guils, lapwings, partridges, pheasants, and suipes. It is recommended that holes be dibbled over the land affected, in order that the grubs may fall in, and as they have no legs, they would be un able to get out again. The insertion of the dibble will kill all that may be in the holes. It is very important to destroy by burning all trimmings of hedges and disches in the antomic, so as to prevent the preservation of the eggs through the winter.

-The Mount Olive Baptist congregation colored of Parladelphia is small enough to find accom-modation in a church twenty-five fact by thirty, yet is large enough to have violent internal troubles. A recent meeting was uncommonly noisy, and the crowd that gathered in the street were astumbed to see Dear a Howard pop head foremost out of the window. Dr Brown, superintendent of the Sunday school, sales quenty ander the following explanation: "When I had de church, de Sunday school consisted of tour school and one leacher, and Mr. Howard was superintendent missionaried de school up to twenty-seven scholars and four teachers inside of four works. Den we put Mr. Howard out. Mr. Howard is a college-bred man but he ain't got no delibery whatsoever, and consequentially be ain't no good as a Sabbath school superintentent. Den Mr. Howard begun his quarreling. De mish ob de fors he draw de secretary entuit le d'arra, and de secretar come fromin' awar up here for me I west deux det trace that secretains was refu. But fromille Mova wouldn't behave hisself, and at less he mans held o' in and throwed me over de bench. I hellered to Beat Holinday. Take dis com off a mell and den Brudder Howard tried to bite me, and I just turned to and kicked him over de pulpit and chucked him out of de window.